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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/864,115	05/24/2001	Indra Laksono	VIXS 007	8009

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EXAMINER	
PATEL, JAY P	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/864,115	LAKSONO, INDRA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jay P. Patel	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sh et with the correspond nce address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 March 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-8,10-12 and 14-227* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *19-22* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,4,7,11,12,18,23,26,29,33,34,40,41,43 and 44* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *2,3,5,8,10,14-17,24,25,27,30,32,36-39 and 42* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *24 May 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) ✓
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in regards to the amendment filed 3/13/2006.

2. Claims 1-5, 1-8, 10-12, 14-227, 19-30, 32-34 and 36-44 are pending.

3. Claims 1, 4, 7, 11, 12, 18, 23, 26, 29, 33, 34, 40, 41, 43 and 44 are rejected.

4. Claims 6, 9, 13, 28, 31 and 35 have been cancelled.

5. Claims 19-22 are allowed.

6. Claims 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 14-17, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 36-39 and 42 are objected to.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Higgins et al. (US Patent 6587480 B1 in view of Corley et al. (US Patent 6304576 B1).

In regards to claims 1 and 23, Higgins discloses in figure 1 a multimedia hub 120 (a method for hub-based network access comprising, receiving packets from at least one of a plurality of clients). Figure 1 also illustrates an isoBridge hub180 the provides bridging function between an isochronous network and a packet network where an end station is communicating via a modem through an isochronous WAN into a packet-based Ethernet (see figure 1 and column 12, lines 58-67).

In further regards to claims 1 and 23, the multimedia manager 190 in figure 1, performs connection management, feature management and system management functions (determination of active functions) (see figure 1 and column 13, lines 1-9).

In further regards to claims 1 and 23, in figure 2, Higgins discloses that the system design allows an isochronous client device in a client-server-client architecture environment to control another isochronous client's operation directly through signaling (see figure 2, column 13, lines 25-29) (processing data of at least one of the packets in accordance with the network access application to produce network data).

In further regards to claims 1 and 23, figure 3, illustrates a block diagram of a signaling and circuit connection procedure allowing remote control of an isochronous device; signaling paths traverse between a client and controlling devices through the public network and the circuit connections traverse between the client and controlling device to the ISDN network (see figure 3 and column 14, lines 53-59) (determining access to a network connection for transmission of the network data based on a client-access-to-the-network-connection scheme to produce a determined network access).

In further regards to claims 1 and 23, transporting the network data via the network connection based on the determined network access is reads on the same disclosure used with regards to the previous limitation.

In further regards to claims 1 and 23, Higgins fails to teach opening a network access application for at least one of the plurality of clients when the network access application is not active. Corley teaches the above-mentioned limitation. In figure 5A, Corley teaches an initialization and recovery procedure for a multimedia hub 120 in

figure 1. A multimedia manager 190 conducts a keep-alive protocol to keep the connection active. Absence of keep-alive messages causes the multimedia hub 120 to drop the corresponding multimedia manager 190 as an active client and results in a reselection of another multimedia manger 190 (opening a network access application for another client when a network access application for one of client is not active).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the hub-based network management disclosed by Higgins with the keep alive connection message and reselection of another client taught by Corley. The motivation to do so would be to interact with a hub to keep the connection alive and during the occurance of a connection failure, opening a connection for another client.

9. Claims 4 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Higgins (US Patent 6587480 B1) and Corley et al. (US Patent 6304576 B1) further in view of Dirkmann et al. (US Patent 6922399 B1).

In regards to claims 4 and 26, Higgins teaches all the limitations of claim 1 as stated above. Higgins fails to teach, requesting access to the network connection. Dirkmann discloses the above-mentioned limitation where it is stated that after the connection is setup and authenticated the user delivers a request to the service provider for specific contents or services and the D-Channel bandwidth is adequate for the tasks (see figure 2 and column 3, lines 20-23).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the hub-based network disclosed by Higgins with the request to service disclosed by Dirkmann.

The proper motivation comes from Dirkmann where it is stated "controlling connections in a communications in a communication network that includes setting up a signaling connection between a subscriber of the communication network and a service access system based on a service connection request" (see column 1 summary of the invention paragraph, 2nd paragraph).

10. Claims 7, 11, 12, 18, 29, 33, 34, 40, 41, 43 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Higgins (US Patent 6587480 B1) and further in view of Chu et al. (US Patent 6683858 B1).

11. In regards to claims 7 and 29, Higgins teaches a method for hub-based network access, comprising receiving packets form at least one of a plurality of clients. Figure 1 discloses a multimedia hub 120; figure 1 also illustrates an isoBridge hub 180 the provides bridging function between an isochronous network and a packet network where an end station is communicating via a modem through an isochronous WAN into a packet-based Ethernet (see figure 1 and column 12, lines 58-67).

In further regards to claims 7 and 29, Higgins also teaches interpreting each of the packets to determine whether the each of the packets is a client-to-client packet or a network packet and processing the client packets to produce client-to-client data. In figure 2, Higgins discloses that the system design allows an isochronous client device in

a client-server-client architecture environment to control another isochronous client's operation directly through signaling (see figure 2, column 13, lines 25-29). This process constitutes a client-to-client packet. Higgins also discloses in figure 3, illustrates a block diagram of a signaling and circuit connection procedure allowing remote control of an isochronous device; signaling paths traverse between a client and controlling devices through the public network and the circuit connections traverse between the client and controlling device to the ISDN network (see figure 3 and column 14, lines 53-59). Furthermore, in order to determine the identity of a packet, the hub will have to interpret the header of the packet.

Higgins fails to teach multiplexing the processed client packets for transmission to the plurality of clients to produce multiplexed client packets and transmitting the multiplexed client data to the plurality of clients. Chu teaches the above-mentioned limitations. In figure 2, the mixer/multiplexer 208 forms multiplexed audio packets to be sent to clients capable of mixing multiple audio streams and also forms mixed audio streams to be sent to non-mixing clients; the system also includes a packet sender 210 which forwards the packets created by mixer/multiplexer 208 to the respective clients (see figure 2, column 4, lines 49-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the hub-based network access disclosed by Higgins with the mixer/multiplexer operation disclosed by Chu.

The proper motivation to combine comes from Chu where it is stated "mixing and non-mixing clients can simultaneously participate in a single audio conference application" (see column 2, summary of the invention, 1st paragraph).

In regards to claims 11 and 33, Higgins teaches all the limitations of claim 11, including fro each of the packets that is a network packet, identifying at least one of the plurality of clients. In figure 3 step 360, the controlling client request specific control of the remote client.

In further regards to claims 11 and 33, Higgins also discloses determining whether a network access application is active for the at least one of the plurality of clients. The multimedia manager 190 in figure 1, performs connection management, feature management and system management functions (see figure 1 and column 13, lines 1-9).

In further regards to claims 11 and 33, Higgins also discloses processing data of at least one of the packets in accordance with the network access application to produce network data. In figure 2, Higgins discloses that the system design allows an isochronous client device in a client-server-client architecture environment to control another isochronous client's operation directly through signaling (see figure 2, column 13, lines 25-29).

In further regards to claims 11 and 33, Higgins also discloses determining access to a network connection for transmission of the network data based on a client-access-to-the-network-connection scheme to produce a determined network access. Figure 3, illustrates a block diagram of a signaling and circuit connection procedure allowing

remote control of an isochronous device; signaling paths traverse between a client and controlling devices through the public network and the circuit connections traverse between the client and controlling device to the ISDN network (see figure 3 and column 14, lines 53-59).

In further regards to claims 11 and 33, transporting the network data via the network connection based on the determined network access is also disclosed by the same disclosure used with regards to the previous limitation.

12. In regards to claims 12 and 34, Higgins discloses receiving network packets via a network connection. Figure 1 discloses a multimedia hub 120; figure 1 also illustrates an isoBridge hub180 the provides bridging function between an isochronous network and a packet network where an end station is communicating via a modem through an isochronous WAN into a packet-based Ethernet (see figure 1 and column 12, lines 58-67).

In further regards to claims 12 and 34, Higgins also teaches determining identity of at least one of a plurality of clients as a target of at least one of the network packets to produce an identified client. In figure 3 step 360, the controlling client request specific control of the remote client. The specific control of the specific remote client constitutes identifying the client as a target. Furthermore, in order to determine the identity of a packet, the hub will have to interpret the header of the packet, which would include a address of a client as is well known in the art.

In further regards to claims 12 and 34, Higgins also teaches determining whether a network access application is active for the identified client. The multimedia manager

190 in figure 1, performs connection management, feature management and system management functions (see figure 1 and column 13, lines 1-9). The above-mentioned functions are interpreted as active functions.

In further regards to claims 12 and 34, Higgins also teaches when the network access application is active for the identified client, processing data of the at least one of the network packets to produce client data. In figure 2, Higgins discloses that the system design allows an isochronous client device in a client-server-client architecture environment to control another isochronous client's operation directly through signaling (see figure 2, column 13, lines 25-29).

In further regards to claims 12 and 34, Higgins fails to teach multiplexing the processed client packets for transmission to the plurality of clients to produce multiplexed client packets and transmitting the multiplexed client data to the plurality of clients. Chu teaches the above-mentioned limitations. In figure 2, the mixer/multiplexer 208 forms multiplexed audio packets to be sent to clients capable of mixing multiple audio streams and also forms mixed audio streams to be sent to non-mixing clients; the system also includes a packet sender 210 which forwards the packets created by mixer/multiplexer 208 to the respective clients (see figure 2, column 4, lines 49-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the hub-based network access disclosed by Higgins with the mixer/multiplexer operation disclosed by Chu.

The proper motivation to combine comes from Chu where it is stated "mixing and non-mixing clients can simultaneously participate in a single audio conference application" (see column 2, summary of the invention, 1st paragraph).

13. In regards to claims 18 and 40, Higgins teaches receiving client-to-client packets from at least one of a plurality of clients. Figure 1 discloses a multimedia hub 120; figure 1 also illustrates an isoBridge hub 180 the provides bridging function between an isochronous network and a packet network where an end station is communicating via a modem through an isochronous WAN into a packet-based Ethernet (see figure 1 and column 12, lines 58-67).

In further regards to claims 18 and 40, Higgins also teaches processing the client-to-client packets to produce processed client packets. In figure 2, Higgins discloses that the system design allows an isochronous client device in a client-server-client architecture environment to control another isochronous client's operation directly through signaling (see figure 2, column 13, lines 25-29). This process constitutes a client-to-client packet. Higgins also discloses in figure 3, illustrates a block diagram of a signaling and circuit connection procedure allowing remote control of an isochronous device; signaling paths traverse between a client and controlling devices through the public network and the circuit connections traverse between the client and controlling device to the ISDN network (see figure 3 and column 14, lines 53-59).

Higgins fails to teach multiplexing the processed client packets with the client data for transmission to the plurality of clients to produce multiplexed client packets and

transmitting the multiplexed client data to the plurality of clients. Chu teaches the above-mentioned limitations. In figure 2, the mixer/multiplexer 208 forms multiplexed audio packets to be sent to clients capable of mixing multiple audio streams and also forms mixed audio streams to be sent to non-mixing clients; the system also includes a packet sender 210 which forwards the packets created by mixer/multiplexer 208 to the respective clients (see figure 2, column 4, lines 49-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the hub-based network access disclosed by Higgins with the mixer/multiplexer operation disclosed by Chu.

The proper motivation to combine comes from Chu where it is stated "mixing and non-mixing clients can simultaneously participate in a single audio conference application" (see column 2, summary of the invention, 1st paragraph).

14. In regards to claim 41, Higgins discloses in figure 1 a multimedia hub 120 (a method for hub-based network access comprising, receiving packets from at least one of a plurality of clients). Figure 1 also illustrates an isoBridge hub180 the provides bridging function between an isochronous network and a packet network where an end station is communicating via a modem through an isochronous WAN into a packet-based Ethernet (see figure 1 and column 12, lines 58-67).

In further regards to claim 41, Higgins also teaches interpreting each of the packets to determine whether the each of the packets is a client-to-client packet or a network packet and processing the client packets to produce client-to-client data. In figure 2, Higgins discloses that the system design allows an isochronous client device in

a client-server-client architecture environment to control another isochronous client's operation directly through signaling (see figure 2, column 13, lines 25-29). This process constitutes a client-to-client packet. Higgins also discloses in figure 3, illustrates a block diagram of a signaling and circuit connection procedure allowing remote control of an isochronous device; signaling paths traverse between a client and controlling devices through the public network and the circuit connections traverse between the client and controlling device to the ISDN network (see figure 3 and column 14, lines 53-59). Furthermore, in figure 1, A 10Base-T hub 170 provides Ethernet interface, which uses CSMA to regulate communication among nodes (one of the access type being CSMA).

Higgins fails to teach multiplexing the processed client packets for transmission to the plurality of clients to produce multiplexed client packets and transmitting the multiplexed client data to the plurality of clients. Chu teaches the above-mentioned limitations. In figure 2, the mixer/multiplexer 208 forms multiplexed audio packets to be sent to clients capable of mixing multiple audio streams and also forms mixed audio streams to be sent to non-mixing clients; the system also includes a packet sender 210 which forwards the packets created by mixer/multiplexer 208 to the respective clients (see figure 2, column 4, lines 49-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the hub-based network access disclosed by Higgins with the mixer/multiplexer operation disclosed by Chu.

The proper motivation to combine comes from Chu where it is stated "mixing and non-mixing clients can simultaneously participate in a single audio conference application" (see column 2, summary of the invention, 1st paragraph).

In regards to claim 43, the limitation is already addressed with regards to its parent claim 41.

In regards to claim 44, Higgins discloses in figure 1 a multimedia hub 120 (a method for hub-based network access comprising, receiving packets from at least one of a plurality of clients). Figure 1 also illustrates an isoBridge hub180 the provides bridging function between an isochronous network and a packet network where an end station is communicating via a modem through an isochronous WAN into a packet-based Ethernet (see figure 1 and column 12, lines 58-67).

In further regards to claim 44, the multimedia manager 190 in figure 1, performs connection management, feature management and system management functions (determination of active functions) (see figure 1 and column 13, lines 1-9).

In further regards to claims 1 and 23, in figure 2, Higgins discloses that the system design allows an isochronous client device in a client-server-client architecture environment to control another isochronous client's operation directly through signaling (see figure 2, column 13, lines 25-29) (processing data of at least one of the packets in accordance with the network access application to produce network data).

In further regards to claim 44, figure 3, illustrates a block diagram of a signaling and circuit connection procedure allowing remote control of an isochronous device; signaling paths traverse between a client and controlling devices through the public

network and the circuit connections traverse between the client and controlling device to the ISDN network (see figure 3 and column 14, lines 53-59) (determining access to a network connection for transmission of the network data based on a client-access-to-the-network-connection scheme to produce a determined network access).

In further regards to claim 44, transporting the network data via the network connection based on the determined network access is reads on the same disclosure used with regards to the previous limitation.

Conclusion

15. Claims 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 14-17, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 36-39 and 42 are objected to objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jay P. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3086. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00 am - 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hassan Kizou can be reached on (571) 272-3088. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JPP 8/6/06

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